New Yoas, June 12, 1845.

The Great Western sailed to-day at 3 p. m. Stream out ninety-four passengers. Since she we down the bay the weather has changed; the sir he become cooler, accompanied with a suff breeze frothe southeast, and rather thick or foggy weather. It is rather singular that the Great Wester scarcely ever leaves this port that her sailing is made to be suffered by an easterly or head wind of a day so continuance. Such rough weather at the start thought to be in favor of the ship; as the passenges grow sea sick early, and consequently eat less.

Lieut General Sir Richard Jackson died ver auddenly in Canada the other day, as you will fir fully noticed by the papers. Sir Richard was old and experienced commander in the Britis service, which he entered in 1794. He was in the battle of Copenhagen in 1895; at the engagement of Cadiz in 1810; and in the peninsular war of 181 and '13—being engaged at the battle of Salamano and in various other hard-fought battles. His diense was apoplexy. He had attended church usual; returned to his house with Col. Campbe complained of indiaposition; retired to his root when his servant went to call him, he was found convulsions, which terminated in apoplexy, which he died the same night, although early a tended by several surgeons. "Sie transit glor mundi."

Dr. Branch T. Archer, and Gen. Thomas Gree

Dr. Branch T. Archer, and Gen. Thomas Green, from Texus, and putting up at the National Hotel, are in this city.

I recollect Dr. Archer, whom I saw in New York in company with Col. Stephen Austin and Col. Wharton, who addressed a very large meeting of citizens at Masonic Hall in April, 1836. News had just then reached New York of the fall of the Alamo, with the death of Crockett and Travis. I believe the news of Col. Fannin's defeat, and the execution of his men, had also just come to hand The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Col Wharton remarked, in his speech on that occasion, "that Mexico could never conquer Texas. She might overrun it, yet the Texians would rally any return to the charge, till their country became redeemed from Mexican tyranny."

The Courier and Enquirer at that time wastrongly devoted to the cause of Texas, and de nounced, in the strongest terms, the barbarous conduct of Santa Anna in the murder of Fannin and his men. At that time many had despaired on Texian independence. "What," said they, "can 'handfat of people, of Anglo-American descent, do in opposition to seven or eight millions of Mexicans? We have seen the result of the conflict.

Very important changes have taken place sinc Dr. Archer was last in New York. Wharton am Austin are both dead. Texas now has the anxiou attention of the whole civilized world drawn to wards her. The Doctor now finds that what was then a sparsely settled country, with its populatio broken up and flying before an invading foe, is er joying the full tide of peace and prosperity, an about to enter the great confederacy of States forming the American Union. The contrast must the gratifying to him and friends. Texas was the poor and despised by all foreign governments; shi s now courted by them, and pleaded with, to abancon annexation.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte, with a Mr. Ballard, a at the Globe Hotel. Mr. Webster and Senat

on annexation.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte, with a Mr. Balls
at the Globe Hotel. Mr. Webster and S
Archer of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Lieut. Governor Collins, of Rhode Island

THE THE WAY TO SEE		1845.	1844.
Flour -	1	262,272	83,238 barrel
Wheat -	30	14,278	23,210 bushel
The gross gation, stand			the opening of the navi
Flour -	140 162	534,841	486,445 barrel

48.396 Decrease 98.320

Increase, 48,396 Decrease 98,320

Reducing the wheat to flour, there is a gross excess of receipts for 1845 of 28,782.

The trial of the murderers of Park and the Castner family has cost the county in New Jersey, where they were tried, atout \$8,000.

The sales of cotton were small to-day; price steady. Genesee flour sold at \$4 75, Michigan \$4 62\frac{1}{2}} a 69

A sale of northren rye was made at 65\frac{1}{2}}; corn, northern, 47 cents; oats, 34\frac{1}{2}} a 35 ents. Provisions quiet, and without change in price. Sterling bills, to go out by the Great Western, sold at \$2\frac{1}{2}}; France 5 26\frac{1}{2}.

The stock market to-day exhibited some degree of improvement. The vague apprehension of a probable war from some quarter, to some extent, still affects business operations. Importations are very light. Vessels, coming in from Havre, and other foreign ports, occasionally arrive in ballast. They bring little else beyond steerage passengers. A ship came in this week from Havre with over 200 steerage passengers, having nothing in her hold but ballast. This does not look well for commerce.

The ship Windsor Castle is in to-day from Liver pool, 30 days' voyage. She, too, has come out it ballast! She brings to our shores 232 steerage passengers, and, as is general with vessels coming from Liverpool, they are nearly all Irish.

The ship Cabot is in from Palermo; sailed 30th April from Gibraltar; cargo consists of fruit. If our restrictive policy will not allow our vessel to bring return cargoes of goods, they bring in theis stead operatives and mechanics to set up in compe

If our restrictive policy will not allow our vessels to bring return cargoes of goods, they bring in their stead operatives and mechanics to set up in competition with our mechanics and laborers. German, French, English, and Scotch tailors, hatters, shoemakers, weavers, blacksmiths, calico-printers, and workers in every department of trade, are coming over fast, and sticking down in New York, contented to live on food and in a style that would kill an American. They are fast rooting them out of the city. German grocers, butchers, bakers, &c., are fast monopolizing business in New York, and driving Americans out of employment and out of the city. If our restrictive policy cuts them off from work in the Old World, they of course seek it in the New. So we go.

MORGAN. [From our regular corr

New York, June (Friday) 13, 1845.
To-day, as usual, after the sailing of a steamer, business generally appeared rather slack or dull. Although, the evening after the Western went to sea, the weather looked stormy and wet, to-day the sun has shone forth, clear, bright, and beautiful, with the thermometer ranging between 85 and 88, which is not too high for the season.

The country, as far as heard from, has been visited by copious showers, which have brought forward vegetation towards maturity with great rapidity.

Some excitement has been produced among the theatre going people, by the appearance of Mrs. Mowatt, to-night, at the Park, in Bulwer's play of the Lady of Lyons. To witness her acting, it is said, nearly every seat at the Park has been engaged. (It is said to have been one of the most splendid debuts that has been made in this country.)

Our hotels are pretty well filled with visitors and strangers; but they are mostly composed of transient people, from the South and West, in the pursuit of health or pleasure.

The number of active merchants from the interior does not equal probably those in the market at the same period last year. It is the general opinion of jobbers and importers, that less business has been done this spring and summer, than was done last year. Indeed, the high tariff bears with peculiar severity on the commercial and shipping interest of New York. The farmers in the interior also labor under a depression on account of the low prices they obtain for their produce.

The customers of merchants are found among the great body of farmers; if their means of making purchases be curfailed, the merchants' business becomes diminished in the same ratio.

Our ships are coming home in ballast; and in place of articles given in exchange for American produce, they bring back much live stock that had much better be left in Europe. While we demand in a great degree, cash or nothing for what we send abroad, we cannot expect those we deal with to give us the same price for it as they would be willing

Lowell, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent.

What man in the United States can invest money in agricultural pursuits, with the expectation of making a profit of half this amount?

In the town of Lowell there have been about ten or eleven millions of dollars invested in manufactures. The average advance on the investment of atock created by this investment, cannot be less than from 14 to 15 per cent.

According to the late censue of the United States, there were only about 700,000 persons engaged in manufacturing, or employed in factories, throughout the Union.

Now, in New York and vicinity, as I stated the other day, there is a population of 500,000 depending more or less, directly or indirectly, upon commerce for support—a population in and about this one commercial point alone, almost equal to all the

y we and at the satiors and, with the control of other scaport cities, together out three million of persons engaged in a c, we have a population of about four or c. We find this one-fourth or one-fifth havded in reducing to a kind of vassadage, for n behoof and benefit, the remaining three-four fifths.

ceeues in reducing to a kind of vasastage, for their own behoof and benefit, the remaining three-fourths or four fifths.

"Gad makes it rain on the just and the unjust."

The manufacturers go against this beneficent design of Heaven, and manage, by a public enactment, to withdraw the fruitful showers from the fields of commerce and agriculture, and monopolize them, to a great extent, for their own benefit.

The government, by refusing the warchousing system, and compelling all merchants to pay cash the moment their goods touch the shore, is no better than making them pay a forced loan. A merchant going to England with a capital of \$100,000 must leave \$30,000 to \$35,000, or one-third of it, in New York, to pay duties. It will take him two months to get the goods into this port. The interest of the \$35,000, in this time, will amount to \$350. When his goods arrive here, he must sell them to the jobbers at from six to twelve months' credit, which is the credit given by the jobbers to country merchants. It will, therefore, be at least six months before the importer can realize returns. The interest on the \$35,000 he has paid the government will have, in the six months, amounted to \$1,050; to which, if we add the two months' interest, (\$350.) will make the sum of \$1,400, which the importer will have to make good for the forced loan the government has exacted. This amount he must add with the whole amount of duty to the first cost of his goods; which the consumers, in the end, have to pay. The operation of this system has been, in a great degree, to break down small importers, who cannot afford to loan the government from one-third to near one-half of their capital on the commencement of business. A few heavy houses in New York, employing capitals varying from \$100,000 to \$500,000 or \$600,000, more or less, monopolize the importing business.

The whole tendency of our present unequal mode of taxation is to make "the rich richer, and the poor poorer"—a principle which, prate and talk about democracy as much as some tar

of taxation is to make "the rich richer, and the poor poorer"—a principle which, prate and talk about democracy as much as some tariff democrats may, strikes a death blow of the very soul of democracy itself. Under a warehousing system, the small importer, with the large, could store their goods for government safe keeping, till they were removed, as wanted for consumption, or re-exported. At the moment of the removal the duties could be paid in cash as now. By this system the government would lose nothing, while the merchants, and especially small importers, would be great gainers. For the want of such a system, our commerce is made to contribute to the revenue of the English warehousing system. The duty on black pepper is four cents per pound—about equal to its first cost in Sumatra. Now, a merchant sending out for a cargo of this article, which will cost him (say) 860,000, if he intends to bring it direct to the United States, must leave an amount equal to the whole amount of his capital behind to pay the duty on its arrival. Now, experienced merchants say it takes two years to dispose of a cargo of pepper. They therefore carry their load of pepper to London or Liverpool, and store it in one of her Majeaty's warehouses, where it can remain for two years free of duty; and from whence it is distributed to various parts of the world, most commonly in English bottoms, as it is wanted for consumption.

I merely give this article in illustration as one case in pount; there are other commodities, operated upon by our high tariff, equally disastrous to our shipping and carrying interest.

Owing to the fact that the duties imposed upon articles which are used in ship building, equal, on an average, to five dollars per ton, our vessels find it very difficult to compete with the cheaper built ships of Bremen and other free ports of Europe. You will discover, by the frequent arrivals of Bremen ships will our vessels find it difficult to procure it at living rates.

Five dollars duty per ton, on a ship of six hundred ton

white our vessels and it amount to produce it at the ing rates.

Five dollars duty per ton, on a ship of six hundred tons, amounts to \$3,000. A vessel of this tonnage, therefore, cost this sum more to build it in New York, than if the same vessel were built is Brennen. Vessels leaving the ports of Great Britain are allowed to draw all their stores of sugar and other things, free of duty, while, with us, they must pay duty on nearly every thing they consume on outward-bound voyages.

It is said by some, that the high tariff was imposed under that authority in the constitution which gives Congress power to regulate commerce. Truly is it exercised in this case to detroy commerce; in over throwing which, agriculture suffers in a corresponding ratio.

ature worthy of nonce.

1 am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
MORGAN.

can vessels is quite large.

"Captain Goin's naval apprentice system, and naval schools, would remedy all this. The law which Congress passed in 1837, providing a naval school and naval apprentices, and which produced such capital results, has not been carried out by Congress for some years, and the reason is not known. There should be at least three theusand boys educating in our naval schools, ready for the service so that by an infusion of this native-born material all the dangerous consequences might be avoided. Of the fourteen or fifteen hundred boys already in the service, and now seamen, created under the operation of the law of 1837, not an instance of bad behavior can be named. Why then does government pause in the accomplishment of this admirable scheme of Mr. Goin? Is it because boys cannot be found to educate for the service? Thousands can be had in our large cities; and the community would be benefited, and their poor parents? hearts made glad, by their children's translation into a sphere of usefulness and honor. There are thousands of boys, too, in the country who would rejoice in being able to enter the navy under the fostering care of the government. Why, then, has the system been suffered to fall through? It has succeeded so well in our own country that it has also been adopted in France, and with the happiest results. I fear it is because it threatens to break down our naval aristocracy, and to introduce a liberal and more democratic spirit. Can this be? Are the midshipmen, who obtained their warrants through official favor, and because they were rich men's sons, afraid lest the poor boy, who once carried newspapers in Chesnut street, and is now a naval apprentice, may also because they were rich men's sons, afraid lest the poor boy, who once carried newspapers in Chesnut street, and is now a naval apprentice, may also because they were rich men's sons, afraid lest the poor boy, it is unworthy of our country, and, I hope, will not operate under our young President, who knows that some of our

ficiently to press any definitive action upon it; but we regard it as so important to discuss it, that we have risked the publication of some of the preceding devel-opments in this letter. We cannot entertain a doubt, vever, that our correspondent must be much mir navy. It strikes us, that few circumstances have be more calculated to arrest the progress of the apprenticeship system, by creating a prejudice against i than the unfortunate tragedy which was acted on board the Somers. On that occasion, there was an board the Somers. On that occasion, there was an undue number of apprentices on board, who were played upon by the passions of an ingenious, bold, and fearless leader. The error, however, in that case, principally arose from the too great infusion of apprentices in proportion to the number of the crew. The system ought to be carried out adually, and with great discretion. Fewer apntices ought to be mixed up with a regular and well-trained crew of shipped seamen; and thus they would be gradually accustomed to active service, and they would acquire habits of obedience to the

Encyclopedia of Pomentic Secretary - part 4

ands of their superior officers. It is possible that the schoolmasters are not suffi in reducing the roving and unrestrained sitions of these young spirits to the bit and the bof regular authority. We leave the subject wever, in the hands of these who understand it

h better than ourselves .- Enron.] now stated, will soon be completed—is an overment that offers to government and the complete the most inestimable advantages. The rap

The Philadelphia Repeal Association met last evening, at the Chinese museum, and re-cl-cted Mr. Robert Tyler president. An address was adopted, strongly denouncing O'Connell, but deprecating the dissolution of repeal associations, as the Irish people should not be held responsible for the opinions of Mr. O'Connell, whose views on Texas and Oregon were the views only of a single individual. I am, however, still of opinion that the course pursued by the Baltimore and Norfolk repealers was the true course. While Mr. O'Connell is identified with repeal—while his speeches, abusive of this country, are made at the meetings of the repealers in Ireland—no American should have any intercourse with the cause. All money subscribed here reaches his hands first, and will, of course, be repaid by his curses. Better to cut loose entirely, than to remain in a position that is made the means of heaping insult and outrage upon our country.

At the special election, in Spring Garden, yesterday, for three commissioners, the native Americans achieved a triumph—having a majority of two hundred and forty in the district. This result was produced by a combination between the whigs and natives—the former, nearly to a man, voting with the

achieved a triumph—having a majority of two hudred and forty in the district. This result was priduced by a combination between the whige and mives—the former, nearly to a man, voting with tlatter. Our whig friends are a singularly purchas able commodity. They have denounced the native as having caused Clay's defeat, and yet do not hes tate to unite with them, in order to defeat the demicrats. It becomes a question how far this subserviency and second-fidding to a new party, on the part of an old one, is either dignified or manly The democracy always maintain their independence position—disdaining all combinations, and preferrint defeat alone to victory connected with any other position—disdaining all combinations, and preferrint defeat alone to victory connected with any other position which has caused us to be respected, even by our opponents, and which make us formidable even when defeated.

Another body—that of a female—was discovered foating down the Delaware yesterday. Under our cresent law, the coroner refused to give it burial and the body lay upon the wharf exposed; rapidly lecomposing, in the rays of a burning sun! What horrible spectacle! How revolting to humanity The law of the late legislature must be repealed, on he people of Philadelphia will be compelled to dopt some steps to stop the disgusting sceffes that have been exhibited upon our wharves for a week or two past. I do not believe the law contemplated he construction given to it by the coroner. It was nutended, I suspect, to prevent unnecessary inquests neares of sudden death, (say apoplexy.) but was

ended, I suspect, to prevent unnecessary inque cases of sudden death. (say apoplexy,) but w t, I think, framed in the belief that it would le

[From another correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1845.
You will see in this morning's papers a report, ande by Henry D. Gilpin, esq., on behalf of the oard of directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, at a seeting of the stockholders, held on yesterday afternoon. The directors have no doubt of the fact hat the fire was communicated by an incendiary, and the public will concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, in his address to the stock-olders, that the event exhibits, to an alarming extent, the prevalence of a most dangerous spirit, ighly disgraceful to the community. A committee as been appointed to obtain the aid of our citizens or the reconstruction of the building, and the restocation, as far as practicable, of the attractions of an astitution, which was one of the principal ornaments

ation, as far as practicable, of the attractions of an astution, which was one of the principal ornament of our city.

The election which took place yesterday to sup any existing vacancies in the board of commissioner of the district of Spring Garden, resulted, as was an cipated, in the choice of the native American can idiates. This was effected by a union of the whigh rith the natives, the former going in, with zeal, to be election of the native ticket, to the entire aban onment of their own. The vote was a large one and we have cause for exultation even in the mids of defeat, for the majority received by our opponents is but 235, when, in October last, the majority gainst us approximated very closely to 1,000. The higs having completely identified themselves with the natives, must now take the consequences of their aicidal policy. It will not surprise me at all, if, as enext October election, our democratic friends in the city proper should wholly abstain from the formation of a council ticket, and suffer the city government to pass from the whigs to the natives. The ganization of our party last fall, was the only thing hich saved whigery in the city from utter annihim. Should the "sceptre depart" from them next cooker, we, as non-combatants, can have the consoin of knowing that greater abuses, corruptions, at frauds, cannot exist even under native dominaton, than have characterized the whig administran for the last ten years. No characters in the consequence of the part of the part of the ways administran for the last ten years. No characterized the ways and the part of the part of the ways and frauds, cannot exist even under native dominaton for the last ten years. No characterized the ways and the part of the last ten years.

Is to be noped that the finding of this city publishes, I notice that the Inquirer of this city publishes, o-day, a list of persons removed from office a Washington since President Polk assumed the executive chair. The list is manifestly inaccurate, as country of the control were tendered a continuance in office, but who declined for private and personal reasons. But admitting that the whole number of changes did actually take place in the manner set forth by the correspondent of the finquierer, it will be found that most, if not all, of the persons named, came into office upon the accession of Gen. Harrison to the presidency; and it is not difficult to imagine that, as the offices existed and were filled at that time, removals must have actually occurred to make room for them. The whining complaints which the whigs make when an individual of their party is superseded by the appointment of a democrat to office, is miserably contemptable. They know as well as we do, that, in 1841, the guillotine was kept in constant and rapid motion, and that heads dropped by hundreds and thousands from the political scaffold. Then, "rotation in office" was a correct principle; it was a perfect theory, and worked beautifully in practice. But now, forsooth, when bitter, malignant, and intolerant federalists are given to understand that it is possible for the machinery of government to go on without their assistance; when it is intimated that there may be, in the ranks of the democratic party, individuals who, to say the least, are fully as competent and deserving as themselves, the cry of "proscription" is shouted at the top of their lungs, and they wail and gnash their teeth in a manner astonishing to all beholders.

It was one great fault of Mr. Van Buren's administration, that he and his cabinet yielded too much to the kindly influences of their natures, and suffered the retention in office of a host of political enemies, who not only openly declared their hostility, but used their positions for the dissemination of false information and distorted facts, respecting the menagement of the public affairs. More than half the false hoods which were circulated prior to the election of 1840, had their origin in this wise; and their influence was felt deeply and seriously in every quarter. It is the unite ined for private and personal reasons. But admi-ng that the whole number of changes did actuall

is manned with honest, energetic, and competent democrats. A young woman of respectable connections destroyed herself yesterday morning, by taking corrosive sublimate. She had been addressed for some time by an admirer, with whom, it is said, she was under an engagement of marriage. His visits were discontinued about four weeks ago, and, within a few days, information reached her that he was married to another. Adhering, with woman's faith, to the belief of his truth, she left home yesterday to assure herself fully on the subject; but becoming painfully conscious, on inquiry, that the rumor which had reached her was but too well founded, she was driven to desperation. Calling on an apothecary's store she purchased the means of destruction, and in a few brief hours, was ushered into a new and untired state of existence.

The weather still continues oppressively warm. We have had several refreshing showers within a few days, but their influence lasted but a little while. Our streets are dry and dusty as ever, and our panting and languid frames, testify how very hot it is.

MISS L. DORSEY'S

513 Broadway, New York.

MEXICO BEFORE THE GONQUEST—ETH NOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A volume has just been issued from the prese, which does infinite credit to the scientific so y by which it has been published. It is the ransactions of the American Ethnological Socie of which the Hon. Albert Gallatin is president iety, whose formation is very recent, by this volume of its transactions, the zeal, industry, and account

I. The semi-civilized nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America. By the Hon. Albert Gallatin.

II. Ancient remains in Tennessee, showing the curious fact that the Phallic worship prevailed in that region. By Dr. Troost.

III. The Grave creek tumulus or mound in western Virginia. By Mr. Schoolcraft.

IV. Himyaritic inscriptions of southern Arabia.

By Professor Turner.

V. The Punico-Libyan monument of Dugga, in the kingdom of Tunis. By Mr. Catherwood.

The first article is a monument of learning, research, and philosophic sagacity. It is quite equal to the distinguished character of its eminent author. It may be regarded as a supplement or continuation of the great work of the same author, on the Indian languages of North America, published some years ago by the Antiquarian Society of Bosston. The world is greatly indebted to the enlightened zeal of Mr. Gallatin, in collecting, preserving, and investigating the traditions, languages, and laws of our aborigines. The expedition of Lewis and Clarke was mainly due to him; and the printed vocabularies which he prepared and distributed among our carlies Indian agents, to form comparative tables of languages and dislects, may be assumed as the basis of all the materials that have been collected for this department of ethnographic science. Like the Baron de Humboldt, he has made the pursuit of science a relaxation from the labors of the statesman. In the qualities of statesman and scholar, these two eminent minds assimilate. Legibus emendat, moribus ornat.

In the transactions of the Ethnologic Society, Mr.

In the transactions of the Ethnologic Society, Mr. Gallatin has completed, what Mr. Prescott in his conquest of Mexico did not undertake, or left incomplete. He has analyzed all the languages of Mexico and Central America, of which grammars, vocabularies, or paradigms could be procured. To our distinguished and popular traveller and author, John L. Stephens, he has acknowledged his obligations for much material towards this investigation. The result of his analysis and comparisons is, that however dissimilar in words, the grammar proper, and general structure of all these Indian languages, with the exception of the Ottomi, are founded on the same principles. It is also proved, that the grammatical structure of the languages of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, is similar to that of the North American Indians. With regard to these, Mr. Gallatin, in his former work alided to, has shown, that of sixty-one dialects spoken by them, they were found to constitute buteight distinct families of languages. But whilst the same peculiar structure, by agglatination, characterizes all the Indian dialects, there is one remarkable exception in the Ottomi of Mexico. Like the Basque of Spain, and the Coptic of Egypt, it stands insulated in the midst of surrounding languages of different structure, It presents the phenomenon of being monosyllabic, like the Coptic and Chinese, whilst the surrounding idioms are amasingly polysyllabic, and polysynthetic. The philosophic deduction of the learned author from this fact, is, that as it is impossible that a monosyllabic should be derived from a polysynthetic language, we must seek for the origin of the Ottomi elsewhere than among the Mexican, or any of the other languages of Anahum.

The origin of the first inhabitants of America has been left by Mr. Gallatin as an open question. He says that philosophy has not enabled us to draw any positive inferences on the subject. Whilst he admits that the Northmen discovered America five hundred years before Colutabus, he yet inclines to the Ar

an carner civilization existed to the north of Mexico before the Tottee and Aztec empires. The seat of this earlier civilization was in California, and along a parallel reaching to the Rio del Norte and Texas. Ancient ruins at this day attest the fact. To reoccupy a once-favored region of the human family, is now the tendency of our Anglo Saxon race. The destiny of that race will be accomplished, despite of projets and protocols of diplomacy. The superior intelligence of one race has ever, and will coutinue in the annals of man, to overcome and subjugate the less enlightened. The Algonquin has gone from our borders; the Camanche and the effet descendant of the Cortes must disappear from Texas. Their brethren must yield to Saxon law in California, or share their fate. This is an organic law of the generations of men, as I have studied it in the annals of all time. It is a question belonging to the domain of physical scence; and, as a student of nature, I record my convictions.

[We are satisfied that the readers of the "Union," before the Tottec and Aztec empires. The

[We are satisfied that the readers of the "Union, ter reading the above communication, will not re ire our endorsement to the abilities and informs the author, and that they will join with us in r esting a continuation of his correspondence.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF TEXAS preme court of Texas. The subscriber—form member of the Baltimore bar, and for six you at a resident and practitioner of law in the rep ly member of the Baltmore bar, and for six years past a resident and practitioner of law in the republic of Texas—takes this mode of advertising the confinency of the publication of the foregoing work. The interest which of late has been awakened towards every thing connected with Texas; the importance which a knowledge of her laws must possess with each one who partakes of that interest; and their permanency (without any material alteration) in the event either of her independence or annexation to the American Union, cannot fail, it is believed, to create a necessity and demand for such a work as the above.

The book will be issued about the last of July next, in octave form, and handsomely bound. It will comprise the period of legislation in the republic of Texas, since the formation of the government the close of the hast Congress in January, 1845; with all the opinions of the supreme court at length; and the land laws which still govern and have governed since the first settlement of the country in 1824.

Respectfully,

JAMES WILMER DALLAM.

Baltmore, June 12, 1845.

The author refers to the following gentlemen:

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1845.

The author refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. Syrvenson Archen.
Chief Judge Court of Appeals, Maryland.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson,
U. S. Senator, Maryland.
David Syrwart, esq., Baltimore.
Hou. M. B. Lamar, Texas.
Hon. David S. Kauffman,
Charge d'Affaires from Texas.
June 16—d4t

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against a balance due from the Navy Department to the estate of Edward Farthing, late a quarter gunner in the United States service, are hereby notified to present them at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the treasury within two months from this date.

June 13—3t

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HEMP

HEMP.

We published yesterday the result of some experiments made with hemp, the object of which was to show the quality of the hemp of this region, compared with some specimens sent from the navyyard at Boston. Hitherto the hemp used in our navy has been imported from Russia. It has been reckoned that our hemp, from some cause or other, was not auitable for naval purposes. As yet we have had but few experiments to test this matter; but they are sufficient to demonstrate that if the Kentucky hemp is deficient in any respect, it is not in the quality of strength. These experiments will be continued and varied, until no doubt can remain. Indeed, it is not possible that any subsequent experiments will vary much the results already obtained. The American water-retted hemp, and the Rhodian hemp, prepared for spinning into rope by a new process invented by Mr. James Anderson, of this city, both indicate a superiority in strength to the Riga Rien of 33 per cent. The comparison was made between a specimen of the Riga, sent from the navy-yard, and common specimens of the cummon quality of hemp of Kentucky growth. How far the comparative strength of these specimens may be varied after tarring, we have no means yet of deciding with absolute certainty; but it is not at all probable—hardly possible, in fact—that the scale can be turned in favor of the Russian hemp. These results are of great importance to Kentucky, for hemp is her great staple. The amount of this crop we can increase almost indefinitely. It is supposed by the most competent judges that our hemp crop last year amounted to 20,000 fons. This, at the common price at the navy-yard, would bring \$5,700,000. Although the consumption of hemp by the navy is not nore, perhaps, than eight hundred or a thought to the consumption of hemp by the navy is not not to the proper played the consumption of hemp by the navy is not nore, perhaps, than eight hundred or a thought to the consumption of hemp by the navy is not not perhaps than eight hundred or a thought to the step o Bibb, Mrs. Mary K.
Ball, Sidney
Ball, Lt. Wm. H.
Bell, John A.
Bontz, Mrs. Elizabe
Bruce, Mrs. Cathari
Bond, Daniel
Bell, Miss Sarah
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the most competent judges that our hemp crop last year amounted to 20,000 fons. This, at the common price at the navy-yard, would bring \$5,700,000. Although the consumption of hemp by the navy is not more, perhaps, than eight hundred or a thousand tons, it constitutes no inconsiderable item in the market for hemp; and if our farmers can produce as good an article as the one imported, they are certainly entitled to a preference in the market. It is certainly in good taste to rig off the American navy with American hemp, which can be made equal, if not superior, to any foreign article.

The difficulty has hitherto been that the hemp agent in Kentucky has had no power to make purchases absolutely. He could only inspect the hemp, and give his advice as to the propriety of sending on a lot of it, which came under his inspection, to the navy-yard in Charleston, Massachusetts; where, if it passed inspection, it would be received by the government at a better price than the owner could get at home. In one instance a lot of hemp was sent to Charleston, according to the direction of the agent in Kentucky. It was rejected at the navy-yard, sold to a merchant in Bostom, and afterwards sold to the government, and used in the navy.

It is the interest and the duty of the government to purchase the hemp where it is produced. There can be no reason why the quality of the hemp cannot be as well tested in Kentucky, where it is grown, as it can be in Charlestown. The government could get the necessary quantity of hemp cheaper, and the firmer would get a better price for his products. It is evident that the producer of hemp, and not the speculator, through whose hands it must pass, according to present arrangements, if it ever reaches the navy-yard. Let it be known that the agent of the government in Louisville has authority to purchase the hemp for the navy; let the producer of hemp, and not the speculator, through whose hands it ever reaches the navy-yard. Let it be known that the agent of the government to the advantage of the require an effort to break off an old nant, nowever absurd and preposterous it may be. The hemp-growers will of course lend their aid in what so immediately concerns their own interest, so that by the time the next hemp crop is ready for market, Mr. Saunders may be authorised to purchase hemp for the navy in Louisville. What we have said of the purchase of hemp is equally applicable to other articles wanted for the army and navy. Why should the government have agents only on the Atlantic sea board, to purchase flour, bacon, lard, &c.? The West has a greater surplus of these articles than any other part of the Union. The west, in fact, muss furnish them. Why then should not the agents of the government purchase them directly of the farmers of the west, and save the profits of the speculator, or let the agriculturist enjoy them? This proposition is so reasonable that we are certain it cannot long be overlooked. This is the only way in which the government can proteet the farming interest. The farmer pays his full share of the annual revenue, and it is as little as the government can do to afford him as ample a market as possible, especially when it is so obviously the interest, of the government to do so. The expedient of having the market where the article is produced is simple and advantageous to all parties concerned. We hope, then, that the government will purchase hereafter in the West what the West produces in abundance. The west was once of little consequence—wanted but little consideration of this kind; but that day is past; and the fashion of neglecting us in these matters might as well change. The pioneer found it necessary to balance his peck of corn with a stone in one end of his mill bag; and is said to have continued the practice, from sheer habit, long after he had not bags enough to contain his corn. We hope Unice Sam will not follow his illustrious example, and continue to appoint agents to purchase articles a thousand miles from the region in which they are produced in greatest abundance, merely

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND VIRGINIA.—The winter course of lecture in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydne College will commence in Richmond on Monday he 27th day of October next, and continue until the iast of February following. The new college and hospital edifice has been completed, and every arrangement has been made to afford the student all the advantages which are obtained in any institution in the United States. In addition to the usual lectures, Surgical and Medical Cliniques will be given regularly at the college hospital, city alms-house, penitentiary, and armory; by which the student will have the opportunity of witnessing the diseases incident to the South, and which he will be called upon to treat at the commencement of his professional life. The number of major and minor surgical operations which have been yearly sperformed before the medical class, has already claimed for the college the reputation of a leading school for surgical instruction. following. The new college a JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of the The

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of natomy and Physiology. SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor

hemistry and Pharmacy.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Sur CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demontrate f Anatomy.

The abundance of materials for dissection, and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room rill enable the student to study thoroughly the anatomy of the human body, and also acquire skill is the use of surgical instruments.

Good board, including lights, fuel, and servants
thendance, can be procured from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

Current bank notes of the States in which the stu

ents reside will be taken for tickets.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty. TOTICE.—The undersigned, having nearly con

O'ICE.—The undersigned, having nearly completed their stock, are now prepared to offer to
builders and the public generally, upon liberal terms
and fair prices, almost every description of lumber
required in the erection of buildings, comprising, in
addition to the descriptions of lumber ordinarily on
hand, Mahogany and Cherry Handrailing; Maple,
Cherry, and Poplar newell and bedstead stuff; and
a small lot of broad 4-4 Cherry Plank, well seasoned.
Also, a lot of first-rate 8-4 Oak Plank, well seasoned.

Fresh Lime of a very superior quality, just reseived, they offer at a reduced price.

Also, several barrels of the celebrated Rosendals

cement, just received per schooner Phebe Eliza

rom New York, warranted superior to anything of

the kind heretofore brought to this market.

Persons needing a good article will do well to give

as a call.

HARKNESS & PURDY.

June 16—3tif n a call.
June 16—3tif

NOTICE.—The undersigned having assume other and important duties, his further prosuution of claims against the general government secessarily precluded.

The unfinished business now in his hands will be

passed over to such agents in this city as the partie in interest may designate.

HENRY H. SYLVESTER.
Washington city, May 19, 1845.
May 20—d1m

LIST OF LETTERS Office, 1845. ng for letters in the followi

lmy, Lt. John J

urch, Thos. ibb, Mrs. Mary R.

Seach, Wm.
Srown, Peter H.
Srown, Wm. Linn
Srown, and Kay
Irown, John
Srown, Miss Mary

iar. Prof. John. U. & Co. Josh

opley, E. S.

Archer, Dr. Branch F. Anderson, Wm. D. Alexander, Mrs. J. A. Alexander, John Abernethy, G. S. Anderson, Jas. A. Almonte, Gen'l

Brown, Rev. R. T. Brown, Miss Rebeck Brown, Mantial Bibbs, Anthony 2 Bishop, Wm. H. Birkbeck, Alex. Bartley, Miss Charlotte Barrett, Miss Ellen Burgess, Mrs. Mary Bannister, Samuel R. Baldwin, Mid. C. H. Baldwin, Mid. C. H.
Boswell, Rufus R.
Baker, Miss Ann P.
Bowton, Andrew P.
Budington, Rev. W. J.
Butler, Henry 2
Baldwin, Mrs. Maria Bergen, A. J. Brainard, Dr. Asahel

S. Craigin, Dr. Chas. H. Crupper, R. Cartanis, C. B. Crockett, Col. G. S. Calvert, George 2 Cochran, Mrs. Collins, James Caho, John T. Caho, John ... Cahoone, Benj. J., U. N. 2 Christhaller, Myer Miss M. Crowen, Miss

Deering, Richard Dunscomb, Edward 2 Drummond, Mrs. H wight, Mrs. Susa bines, Wm.
bines, Wiss Janette
bent, Frederick
bann, Jacob
brane, Rob. J. T. Dornin, Thomas Drinker, T. B. Drinker, T. B.
Desha, Lewis
Duvall, M.
Davis, David
Davis, Mrs. Mary
Davis, Lt. John A.
Dunlap, Miss Frances
Downing, Robert rew, and Fields avis, Richard avenport, Pas odson, Mrs. I wney, Charles

ntwistle, Thos. B chardt, T. ames, Charles apy, Jas. P. dwards, Lewis A. Edelin, Capt. J. Espy, Wm.

alls, M. N. Falconer, Alexande Fulton, Mrs. Ann M Ferguson, R. Freeman, Mrs. Elizat reene, M. J.

G.
Gordon, Miss Mary
Golding, Miss Ellen
Gibson, Mrs. Charity
Griffith, Mrs. Mary
Griffith, Richard W.
Googer, Susan
Gary, Wm. J.
Griffith, Jus.
Goodloe, James Ange, Isaac Green, George Gray, Mrs. Harriet Goss, John Greib, Frederick 2 Gaines, Maj. Gen. Gibens, Mr. Hubbard, Ellen Harshaw, John Hawkins, Geo. S

Hawkins, Geo. S.
Henson, Samuel
Harlspee, W.
Haller, Jacob
Hutchings, John S.
Hamilton, Josiah
Holland, Kemp S.
Hutchinge, Mrs. Mary A.
Hernandez, Gen.
Hopkins, Edward A. 3
Harrison, Thomis
Haskins, Mrs. Mary A.
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J.
Jamison, Mrs. Mary E.
Johnson, Wm. Cost
Johnson, Miss Amands
Johnson, H. Lozardi
Johnston, Rob't N. ones, J. C. ones, Miss Mary ohnson, Mrs. Eles ingle, William King, Mrs. M. J Keck, Jas. M. Kelly, William

Keyser, W. A. Kelly, John Kelly, William Keating, Geo. T. Kingsley, James earsley, J. ove, T. R. Little, David Lowry, J.
Lowry, J.
Lancaster, Lucinda
Lucas, Mrs.
Loyall, George
Ludden, Timothy
Lesieur, John B.
Loelkes, Mr. Leib, George S Lee, Elisha Lusk, R. M. Lee, Capt. Chas Lynch, Maj. D. ewis, Thomas ewis, Mid. Robt ewis, Mrs. E. P

Martin, John W. Marshall, Miss Margar Morrel, A. Moore, Knoda Moore, Mm. M. Morse, Freeman H Miller, Aaron W.
Massoletta, Joseph R.
Minor, Mrs. Ann M.
Mayon, Captain
Martin, Joseph
Mcylothen, Mrs. R.
Martin, J. J. Moor, Benjamin Medary, Samuel Moran, David Myerheffer, Peter 2 Moody, Miss Virgini Middleton, John Å. Murray, Mrs. Elizab Murdleton, Mr. Martin, J. J.

McCoubry, Thomas McLaughlin, Thomas McCallister, Mrs. L. E. MacKae, Major S., U. 1 McGee, William McNair, James McLean, Mm. H. McKaig, W. W. McIlroy, Benj. F. New Jersey Railro

Nutting, Jas. L. Nailor, Mrs. Cecilia Nelson, Dr. Wm. A. Agent of Jane Norris, Mrs. Eliza T. O'Reilly, Henry. Oliver, Wm. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Martha E

O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Cheltree, Wm. L. Peck, Lt. Heil, heirs of Page, George 5 Peavy, J. J. Parker, William

Pettibone, William Palmistin, Adolph D. Powers, William Pitt, Chas. F. Perrie, Mrs. Sophia H. Poor, John H. Q. Queen, Henry Queen, Mrs. Ann

Robinson, Geo. W. 2 Richardson, Gen. W. I Raub, John Raub, John Ross, Muss Sarah A. Reed, Andrew Reid, James Ross, Robert Rose, Mrs. Ann W. Roche, R. J. Randal, James Rambant, Capt. G. Radford, Lt. Wm. Rumney, Capt. John Rosier, Mrs. Priscilla Robertson, James Rickson, Thomas J. Robins, John Rowen, Mrs. Anne

chwartz, Dr. mith, Miss Eliza J cott, Robt. T. 2 Semmes, R.
Smith, Geo. B.
Simms, Wm. 2
Sangster, Thos.
Stewart, John M.
Sanders, Edward

nerer, Philip

odd, John N. Turner, Lt. Com. C. C. Thompson, Dr. Jeter L.
Thompson, Dr. Jeter L.
Thompson, Dr. Jeter L.
Thompson, Dr. Jeter L.
Taylor, Mrs. Nancy
Turnbull, Mrs. albot, Mrs. Mary Perrill, Edmund Filden, Samuel I. Faylor, William Valentine, William Vowell, J. C. Vansant, Mrs. Joanna

Waters, David Warford, Col. Weyson, Edward Webster, James Walker, sen., John Weifen, Conrad right, George hite, Mrs. H. W. D.

Weifen, Conrad Weber, Joseph V. Wilmot, D. Wilson, Jas. G. Wheatly, George Wyatt, Miss Sarah Webber, C. W. Whitney, Daniel Williams, C. G. Williams, Capt. W.

Wayne, James M. Willard, Wm. H. Williams, Mrs. Fr Watson, Job Whittle, Lt. Wm. Y. Young, Richard Young, Miss E. T. B.

Zeiber, W. B. To The inland postage, on all letters intended to go by ship, must be paid, otherwise they remain in this office. C. K. GARDNER, P. M June 15, 1845

Public Sale of the Monroe Railroad as

Banking Company.

George A.

Bibb county.

The tion to the Mooroe Railroad and Banking Company.

We, the jury, find and decree, that the Monree railroad from Macon to its terminus at Marthasville, in the county of DeKalb, both the pant thereof which has been completed and in operation, and the part thereof which is in an unfinished condition, and all the property, equipments, and effect the debts of the Monroe Railroad and Banking company—that the said company is insolvent and wholey unable to pay its debts aforesaid, and, from it the barnsaments, is unable to complete said road, and keep the same in operation, so as to answer the gratical public objects contemplated by the legislature. We further find that there are creditors of various descriptions of said company, bolders of bonds insued for work and materials for said road, degment creditors, creditors holding certificates of deposit, demands for work, labor, and materials for said railroad, and creditors claiming to be mortgace creditors of said company, and all other creditors not here enumerated; and that there are among them creditors claiming a priority of right in respect in their demands: and we further decree that the said railroad, and all the property, equipments, and franchises, in any manner belonging or appertaining to said Monroe Railroad and Banking company, be sold at public said at the courhouse in the county of Bibb, by David C. Campbell, Abner P. Powers, James A. Nisbet, Samuel B. Hunter, and Thomas Hardeman, commissioners, or a majority of them, on the first Tueaday in August next, after giving two months' public notice in the gratters of Macon, Griffin, and Savannah, and the proceeds of said sale be paid to the clerk of his court, by the first Monday in October next; and that the said creditors, if any controversy should arise respecting and claims, then litigate among themselves in respect to the control, and whether thay be subject to objection on account of the statute of limitation, non-performance of contracts, or other respective

A true extract from the minutes of Bibb Superic Court, May term, 1845. HENRY G. ROSS, Clerk.

By virtue of the above decree, the undersigned will sell before the court-house door, in the city of Macon, on the first Tuesday in August next, at 12 o'clock, m., the whole line of the Monroe railross from Macon to Marthasville, in the county of De Kalb, and all the property, equipments, and effects therewith connected, and all the property belonging to said company, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises in any manner belonging or appertaning tranchises in any manner belonging or appertaining to said Monroe Railroed and Banking company embracing not only the road, but the various depots work-shops, warehouses, engines, ears, iron, tools, equipments and all and everything appertaining and belonging to said road.

equipments and all and everything appertaining and belonging to said road.

Also the entire assets belonging to said Monroe Railroad and Banking company, embracing subscriptions for stock unpaid, including the subscription of the State of Georgia for \$200,000, and all debts, demands, and claims of every kind and description, due to or belonging to said Monroe Railroad and Banking company, a full schedule of which may be seen on application to M. L. Graybill, at the office of said company.

The length of the road is 101 miles, the whole of which is graded to its junction wish the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The superstructure has been completed on the whole road, except four and a half miles. The road is in use to Jonesborough, eighty miles, and is equipped with five locomotive engines, three passenger cars, eighteen freight cars, wheels and axles for eight other freight cars, and one stationary engine. The terms of sale cash, to be paid immediately to the commissioners; and on failure of purchasers to comply, so much of the property as may be bid off by such defaulting purchasers, will be forthwith resold at their risk.

The Savannah Georgian and Republican, and the Georgia Jeffersonian, will please copy the foregoing weekly until the day of sale, and render their accounts to the commissioners.

DAVID C. CAMPBELL,

counts to the commissioners.
DAVID C. CAMPBELL,
ABNER P. POWERS,
JAMES A. NISBET,
SAMUEL B. HUNTER,
THOS. HARDEMAN.
Macon, Ga., May 26, 1845.
June 16—tde

By A. Green, Auctioneer. V ALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—On sturday, the 21st inst., I shall expose to sale on the

premises—

Lot No. 13, in square No. 319, with the improvement, viz: a good two-story frame house. This property fronts on 11th street, between G and House. Also, half lot No. 3, in square No. 289, fronting n F street, north side, between 12th and 13th

Summerville, Miss Jan Sterling, Jacob M. Scoville, Q. A. Schrivener, John Spotswood, Dr. W. W.

alreets. Also, half lot No. 2, in square 518, fronting 88 feet on G street; and part lot No. 6, in the same square, fronting 68 feet on H street; the two latter lying between 4th and 5th streets, within a short walk of the General Post and Patent offices. Terms: One-fifth cash; balance in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, for notes bearing interest; a deed given and a deed of trust taken; title unquestionable. Sinclair, John 2 Soper, A. E. Serrrell, Miss Sarah Ar Serrell, Miss Sarah A Simpson, Mid. E. Sothern, Samuel Scely, Orrin W. Stewart, Wm. W. 3 Smithea, Wm. unquestionable.

The sale will take place, on the first named property, at 5 o'clock, p. m. Immediately thereafter I will proceed to sell the property on F street, and a half past 6 o'clock I will sell the property in square 518.

Auctioneer. Shooter, Mary Ann

June 16

FOR RENT.—The two-story brick house on 12th street, between C and D streets, at present occupied by the undersigned. Possession can be had about the first week in June.

ELE'R BROWN.